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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
3 November to 9 November
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Social Work Education

The opening ceremony for the new one-year professional course in social work, was held on 9 November 1946 in the auditorium of the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, under the auspices of the Central Social Work Association.

The ceremony was attended by approximately 125 persons, including 51 students, who were selected from 120 applicants, members of the Social Work Education Committee, representatives from the Welfare Ministry and representatives from Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP. Those addressing the group were Mr. Akagi (Director of the Central Social Work Association and temporary head of the social work school), Mr. Fukuyama (Secretary of the Social Work Association), Mr. Ito (Vice Minister, Welfare Ministry) and a representative of Welfare Division, PH&W, SCAP.

The courses of study and training are scheduled to begin on 11 November 1946 in Tokyo. The student's ages range between 21 years - 30 years and represent 20 prefectures. All the students are college or university graduates and have varying backgrounds, such as Buddhist priests, Shinto priests, farmers, industrial workers, teachers, government employees and physicians.

The Welfare Ministry, in its attempt to orientate government personnel in the significance of new social trends and to coordinate their efforts in effecting an efficient administration of the new "Daily Life Security Law", is sponsoring a series of "in-service" training courses for government workers. The first of these training courses is scheduled at Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, between the dates 11 - 20, November 1946.

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Public Welfare Conferences (Eighth Army)

The Public Welfare Division, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army held two conferences (I Corps, Kyoto, 22 - 23 Oct 46) (IX Corps, Sendai, 4 - 5 Nov 46) on subject "Public Welfare".

The conferences proved very beneficial as they afforded ample roundtable discussion for the representatives of Military Government Teams, Headquarters Staff, Eighth Army and Headquarters Staff, SCAP.

The subjects discussed included; "United Nation's Nationals, Stateless Persons and Enemy Nationals," "International Relief Committee," "Reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross," "Child Welfare Programs," "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law," "Responsibilities of the Public Welfare Officer," and "Licensed Agencies for Relief of Asia."

Mimeographed material on "Public Assistance", "Public Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law" and "Child Welfare", which were discussed at the conferences has been forwarded to each Military Government Team.

Public Assistance Report for September 1946

The Welfare Ministry's public assistance report for the month of September showed a decrease in persons assisted and an increase in grants over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEPT</u>
Number of persons (not in institutes) assisted	2,886,307	2,787,300
Number of persons in institutes asstd. by Govt.	66,991	65,500
Total number of persons assisted	2,953,298	2,852,800
Net cash grants	¥90,882,091	118,691,000
Cost of grants in kind	10,754,684	8,915,000
Total grants	101,636,775	127,606,000

"Unemployment" replaced "damaged property" as the chief reason for dependency. Other chief reasons were listed as "children without support", "health problems", and "old age", in that order.

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Widest fluctuations in prefectures in the number of persons assisted in September as compared with August are shown below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Miyasaki	339,658	33,767
Gifu	118,289	169,636
Shimane	23,920	37,794
Saga	14,354	18,794
Kagoshima	72,816	110,471
Hiroshima	43,664	55,849
Osaka	126,823	148,952
Niigata	79,324	101,258
Ibaragi	41,291	62,204
Miyagi	57,531	78,900
Iwate	74,186	59,451

The report did not ascribe special reasons for these fluctuations except that it attributed most of the decreases as being due to a drop in persons being aided by irregular material grants.

Red Cross

Mr. Philip Ryan, Director International Activities Department, Insular & Foreign Operations, American Red Cross, National Hqs, spent the week in Japan reviewing the International Activities program.

The Japanese Red Cross will celebrate "Annual Red Cross Day" on 15 November. A special program for that day is planned at the National Hqs. The Chief of Section, Public Health & Welfare, and the Theater Commissioner of the American Red Cross have accepted invitations to participate in the program. The Directors of all the local Red Cross branches have been asked to have special programs on that day.

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Japanese Junior Red Cross officials have agreed to have an initial statement of the objectives of the Junior program ready for incorporation in the revised course of study for elementary and secondary schools by not later than 1 December 1946. It was also decided that the Demonstration Normal School in Tokyo would be asked to serve as a demonstration school for initiating new Junior Red Cross programs. Survey material necessary for basing a request for American Junior Red Cross supplies has been completed and a request for the material is being prepared.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 4 October 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3013 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,101 beds, 114,528 of which are occupied. There were 278,254 outpatients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Saitama Prefecture. Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses.

Post mortem procedure is faulty in that insufficient lymph glands are incised by many inspectors and sanitation is frequently neglected.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to recording and indicating thermometers being out of repair. Much dairy farm equipment is old, rusty and in poor condition. The tuberculin test of dairy cows and bacterial examination of milk are being neglected.

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The officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 3-9 November 1946.

Prefecture	Disease	Cases
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Authority has been granted for the establishment of a dental hygiene section in the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Center.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of Schools of Nursing

To date, 27 prefectures of the 47 prefectures in Japan, have been surveyed. In connection with these surveys, many hospitals, clinics, and similar institutions have been inspected. These surveys determine the existing standards in the various schools of nursing, and also enable the Public Health and Welfare Section to ascertain the number of schools that will be eligible to continue to function when the new legislation is passed, governing the standards of schools of nursing. Efforts are made to get as nearly complete a picture as possible, and information is obtained relative to curricula, educational standards, physical set-up, and degree of training.

It has been found that a large number of the schools surveyed to date are in good condition and with some assistance, could continue with a standardized training program.

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Nursing Education

The two tuberculosis pamphlets mentioned in previous bulletins have been translated into Japanese and published for the information of nurses engaged in tuberculosis education. Copyright privileges were given by the National Tuberculosis Association of America.

Nurses Association

The Japanese Nurses Association is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Tokyo on 22, 23, and 24 November. This organization is composed of the midwives, clinical, and public health nurses of Japan.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

General

Several manufacturers are producing vaccines of various descriptions for oral administration. One firm is producing quite substantial quantities of typhus, cholera and dysentery vaccine.

Although the Health and Welfare Ministry has not recognized the value of oral vaccine, a number of laboratories have been licensed to produce this material. With a view to conserving critical materials, the Welfare Ministry is not allocating controlled raw materials for the purpose of manufacturing oral vaccine. This restriction does not apply to research projects.

Distribution

An emergency shipment by air of 25,000 vials of Typhus Vaccine was made to Korea in order to aid their program, pending the arrival of their requirements from the United States.

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Production

The Welfare Ministry submitted information on Sulpha drugs and their forms of uses that have been approved officially and are so listed in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia, also the officially recognized "Official National Formula". They are listed as follows:

Japanese Pharmacopoeia

Sulfaniline

Di-Sulfaniline

Official National Formula

Sulfapyridine

Injection of Sulfapyridine

Sulfathiazole

Tablets of Sulfathiazole

Injection of Sulfathiazole

Sulfamethylthiazole

Tablet of Sulfamethylthiazole

Injection of Sulfamethylthiazole

Sulfaguanidine

Injection of Sulfaguanidine

Injection of Acetsulfaniline

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying equipment during period 28
October 2 November:

DDT Dusters	517
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	98
Sprayer, Semi-automatic	212

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The present program of production is almost completed. A new program has been established and production of total quantities indicated below will be produced under this new program:

DDT Dusters	80,000
Knapsack, Sprayer, 3 gallon	40,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	15,000
Sprayer, 2 quart, Hand	50,000

Textile requirements for one year for production of medical supplies have been estimated as follows:

Sanitary Materials - 45,000 bales raw cotton

Medicines

Silk Cloth - 36" x 25 yd. pieces 6770 yards

Silk yarn 154000 yards

Sutures - Silk yarn - 6000 lbs.

This information has been furnished ESS.

Necessary action was taken to stimulate Japanese production of x-ray film to provide approximately 5,000 square meters monthly for use by U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan.

Narcotics

The narcotic report for the month of September from the Japanese Government indicates considerable progress is being made in levelling narcotic stocks since sales by local wholesalers during the month were balanced in almost all cases by the amounts received from the excess stocks of retailers and practitioners.

Complaints from retailers and practitioners have been heard to the effect that local wholesale houses are not conveniently located with respect to accessibility for all narcotic dealers because of transportation diffic-

ulties. The report from the Japanese Government shows local wholesale houses are now established in every prefecture and in all except eight prefectures there are more than two such wholesalers. The number of registered wholesale houses will be increased gradually. Japanese officials have been instructed to carefully determine the reliability of the wholesaler as well as the security of the storage space provided before licensing and registering any additional firms.

Japanese narcotic officials from all the eastern prefectures of Japan gathered in Tokyo 8 November 1946. Throughout the day SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers, Japanese Narcotic officials in the Welfare Ministry, and Japanese narcotic enforcement officers trained by SCAP-Narcotic Control Officers instructed the prefectural narcotic officials in the many phases of narcotic control. Corrections in procedure to be made in individual prefectures as derived from monthly reports and other sources of information were discussed with the officials concerned. A similar meeting for prefectures in the southern and western part of Japan will be held in Kyoto 12 November 1946.

According to a report received from the Ministry of Justice all 17 defendants in the Wakayama Opium Case were found guilty and sentenced 31 October 1946. Ten of the seventeen sentences were suspended. The procurator and the Ministry of Justice considered 8 of the sentences too light for the offense committed and have entered an appeal.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Control

The typhus control consultants are actively engaged in putting into operation a vigorous typhus control program. At the present time they are

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in the field conducting training programs for Japanese prefectural health officials in cooperation with Military Government health officers. The typhus control training team began their work at Sapporo and will work south during November and December. At least one training conference is scheduled for each region.

On 5 November 1946 a magazine press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This conference was devoted to a general discussion of typhus, emphasizing that typhus is a louse borne disease. Early symptoms, mode of transmission and control measures were emphasized. Special emphasis was placed upon what the individual and community group could and should do to control typhus without resorting to immunization and DDT dusting. The importance of prompt reporting of every suspected case of typhus to the family doctor or health officials and cooperation with health authorities and typhus control teams was stressed.

Typhus Control Supplies

Information received indicates that a number of Military Government health officers and prefectural health officers have gotten the impression there is a shortage of DDT supplies for typhus control purposes. Public Health and Welfare Section has been informed that adequate stocks of DDT supplies are available for the necessary typhus control procedures. Military Government health officers are urged to survey their DDT requirements and to place requisitions without delay through proper channels, if this has not already been done.

Venereal Disease Control

Education work during the past week emphasized the following points. The laity were urged to establish venereal disease control councils in each community. These councils should be formed from representatives of

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progressive peoples' societies, women's clubs, labor unions, business men's civic clubs, the press, welfare agencies, school systems, religious societies, police and court authorities and representatives from the medical and allied professions. These are the societies which enable the prefectural venereal disease control officer to carry out continuous education work among the people.

Physicians were again impressed with the medical impracticality of the routine examinations of prostitutes as a means of controlling the spread of infections from these sources. It was emphasized again that clinicians should make the majority of their diagnoses of infections in prostitutes on a clinical basis, since repeated studies of unselected groups of prostitutes have shown 60% - 90% of these women to be infected. The routine examinations as observed in several clinics show that only two to five percent positive diagnosis is being made in groups of known prostitutes. Obviously this is in error and a false security is obtained.

Requests for basic venereal disease control data have been distributed and should now be in the hands of the Military Government health officer in each prefecture. It is expected that Military Government health officers will cooperate whole heartedly in the collection of this data which is urgently needed in order to formulate plans for a long range venereal disease control program on a national basis.

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press. This was one of a series of press conferences designed to acquaint the public with the venereal disease problems and to arouse them to concerted action in controlling venereal disease.

Port Quarantine

"Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", SCAP Circular #10, has been

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published during the past week. These regulations govern the entry into and exit from Japan of all individuals as well as Aircraft and Surface vessels. The Health measures provided for in these regulations will be put into operation by the Commanding General, Eighth Army, using such Japanese facilities as are available.

SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

General

The Nutrition Consultant observed surveys in Miyagi and Tochigi Prefectures in the course of which the improved septic tank type toilet and improved kitchen arrangement was observed in Chickazono Village, Tochigi prefecture. This is a demonstration project for the reduction of parasitic infection which claimed to be resulting in improved health.

Nutrition Surveys

The fourth series of nutrition surveys which are in progress throughout Japan for the month of November began in Tokyo on the 4 November 1946.

Results of the physical examination in the nutrition surveys of 27 prefectures in August are presented in the following table. There was no change in the occurrence of symptom associated with nutrition deficiencies.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 26 October 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.
- #3 - Nutrition Survey - 27 Prefectures - August, 1946.

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Inclosures missing